

The Library Binder

VOLUME I, NUMBER 2

EDITORIAL STAFF

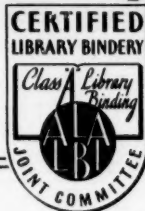
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JANUARY 1953

PUBLISHED BY THE
LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE
IN THE INTEREST OF
INCREASED USAGE AND PROPER
PRESERVATION OF BOOKS.

What Do You Buy When You Buy Binding?

What do you buy when you buy library binding? In the two decades that LBI members have been serving the librarians, this question has constantly occupied our time and attention.

At times it is said you buy service. At other times you are said to buy circulation. Both are true. But in fact when you buy binding from a CERTIFIED BINDER you buy more than either service or circulation.

In the first place you are obtaining the service and advice of a businessman with character and standing in the ancient art of conserving man's most priceless heritage, the written word. A mere casual examination of a rebound book or periodical cannot reveal the careful and expert handling of your property through the many operations required to meet the specifications to which certified binders adhere. His certification is a professional acknowledgement that he merits your confidence and trust.

Secondly, by specifying that your work be done according to the specifications which have been approved by the library profession, you are relieved of uncertainties and doubts as to what you are buying. These specifications are known as the MINIMUM SPECIFICATIONS FOR CLASS A BINDING OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE. They were printed in the PROCEEDINGS OF THE SIXTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, OCTOBER 15, 1938, and were revised in February, 1952. You can get copies from Library Binding Institute at 501 Fifth Avenue, New York (17), New York.

Third, your certified binder will bind your books and periodicals to meet your individual requirements. Adherence to the minimum specifications means adherence to a professional standard which represents the joint experience of librarians and binders. These are minimum specifications. This means they satisfy the minimum requirements of librarians for rebinding. You and your staff, whether experienced or not, are relieved of the arduous responsibility of working out specifications. Your contract

can be simple, and yet you can be certain of what you buy, for by merely stating that the work be done according to the Minimum Specifications for Class A binding you are incorporating by reference the eight pages of detail which blueprint the basic requirements for satisfactory binding.

Lastly, of course, you buy conservation. This means not only preservation for immediate circulation (and books bound according to the minimum specifications will far outlast new books) but preservation in a form that is always appealing and attractive in appearance, always easily handled by your library staff, and always useable by every reader today or ten years from today.

Indeed, the great advantage librarians have when they specify minimum specifications is that they are being guided by and using the experience of their profession, for which there is no substitute. And when you use a certified binder you can assure getting the binding you order. So a good rule to remember, to get the most from your dollar, to get service and circulations, is to specify your books be rebound according to minimum specifications, — and always use a *certified binder*.

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The Ambrosian Iliad

DR. MILTON J. FERGUSON

A New York publisher has just announced a facsimile edition of what is known, in the rare book world, as The Ambrosian Iliad. To call this treasure a book is rather stretching terms, for in reality it consists of 52 irregular fragments of parchment which had been cut from the text of the Iliad. Perhaps the mutilator could not read but he did enjoy pretty pictures in color. This oldest non-religious illuminated manuscript which once had as custodian (i.e. librarian) the man who became Pope Pius XI, has been held by some experts as dating back to the second century A.D.

When in the early years of the Christian



era the book departed from its old form of a roll to become the thing we know today the penmen and artists had a new inspiration in fashioning beautiful books. The monks in their cells lavished gold and color upon the work in hand. So well did they labor that their handiwork defied everything except fire, water and man's destruction of infinite variety.

That desire for beauty which arose in the heart of the artist has continued into a period where mechanical skill does wonders in decoration both inside the book and also on its covers. Color printing has succeeded illumination, once so prohibitively expensive; and gorgeous binding of rich leather inlaid and gold tooled could not compete with modern processes. The point is that readers, child and adult, desire color and decoration, inside the book and out. Fortunately the makers of cloth have been able to produce great and pleasing variety in fabrics suited to the binder's hand. And other processes have enabled the craftsman to carry design and color into a finished article which looks well, and is practically indestructible.

Origins and Aims of LBI

BERNARD SCHAEFER, President
Library Binding Institute

LBI is an organization of library binders united in a common effort to maintain high standards of craftsmanship and service in the binding of books and periodicals for the public, college and special libraries.

Founded in 1935, its antecedents are much earlier. Its members belonged to the Library Binding Division of the Book Manufacturers Association. Even then it was apparent that library binders had a very close relationship with librarians. A Joint Committee of librarians (chosen by the American Library Association) and binders established standards for library binding.

Indeed the experience of the Joint Committee emphasized the need for a separate organization of library binders. During the early days of the NRA, LBI was formed as a separate trade organization. Ever since its inception the influence of the Joint Committee has been dominant both in the establishment and maintenance of the Minimum Standards for Class A Library Binding, and in the certification of binders deemed able to produce Class A work.

LBI's activities stem from its origins and close relationship with the Joint Committee, and from the fact that it is the only trade organization of Library Binders in the United States. Grouped under two headings its functions may be divided into services to librarians,

and services to the binders. In this issue we summarize what it does for librarians, in our next issue, what it does for binders.

What are LBI's activities designed to help librarians? The purchase of library binding is in many respects the purchase of a blind article. Casual examination cannot always reveal whether a library has obtained the conservation of its property which it seeks when it purchases binding. This situation naturally gives rise to such questions as: How shall a book be rebound? What are the minimum requirements for satisfactory binding? Who can do such work? How can a library know its binding has been done in accordance with the standards prescribed by the library profession?

It is to questions such as these that LBI can furnish the answers. The Joint Committee of LBI and ALA has established the basic requirements for satisfactory binding in its "Minimum Specifications for Class A Binding". This sets a norm by which all other binding can be measured. The work of a librarian is made simpler, because all he has to do is to state in his contracts that the rebinding shall be in accordance with these minimum specifications, thereby writing into his contract by reference a detailed set of specifications running into several pages. Thus are answered the questions, how to rebind, and what are the minimum requirements.

Next, to secure the services of a certified binder, the librarian merely has to select one approved by the Joint Committee as able to turn out Class A work. His work has been examined, and he has been certified by representatives of both librarians and fellow binders.



Lastly, of course, is the question of determining, after work has been done, whether it meets specifications. This is the function of the Appraisal Committee of LBI which consists of binders and librarians. Any librarian may have a book or books checked by this Committee free of charge to see whether the work conforms to Class A specifications.

Thus LBI helps librarians by specifying WHAT is satisfactory binding, WHO can do it, and WHETHER it has been done.

No description of LBI's service would be complete without reference to the technical aids LBI renders librarians in connection with problems involving conservation. For example it has materials and information, constantly in demand by librarians, on such subjects as mildew, quality of boards, cloth, glues and paste, treatment of water soaked books, and the handling of other special problems, however varied, what to do when the unexpected happens. And, of course, there is the basic text on library binding, *LIBRARY BINDING MANUAL*, published by the American Library Association, and prepared under the direction of the JOINT COMMITTEE of the American Library Association and Library Binding Institute by Louis N. Feipel and Earl W. Browning. An invaluable aid to librarians and binders alike, it has had widespread circulation in the



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This is necessarily a brief description of what LBI does for librarians. In short, I might say, that it sums up to this: if you as a librarian have any question about binding, LBI can help you find the answer.

Robert J. Motter

ROBERT T. MOTTER, JR.

Remembering Berton Bralley's oft quoted poem, "Do It Now!" the lines "If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing," prompted this tribute to my Father, a man who has long been a friend of librarians for over 30 years. In his quiet, unobtrusive way he has won the respect, confidence, and friendship of librarians in schools, colleges and public libraries.



Robert T. Motter was born in a tiny Swiss village near Geneva, and came with his family to settle in Fremont, Nebraska, when he was five. As a high school lad he worked in his Father's printing shop, but the lure of gold and adventure led him to Alaska in 1905, when he was 22. Gold kept him in that outpost for ten years, but in 1915, with still not enough of the precious metal to plan an early retirement, he joined his Brother, Fred as a partner in the Motter Bookbinding Company which had been established during his absence from this country. Following his Brother's decision to move to Seattle, Washington, in 1929, he assumed full ownership of the firm.

Mr. Motter was a member of the E.B.A. and then the LBI, of which he is a charter member, also having served on the Board of Directors, and always "striving to find improved methods in the preservation of the printed word and in perpetuating the art of library bookbinding."

Conservation

Louis Bromfield has more than one string to his bow; or to modernize the expression, more than one car in his garage, better still, more than one plane in his hangar. He has an easy flowing style, the language of a natural story teller; and he has set a great example in the field of conservation. He has proven that land cruelly murdered, stripped to its bare bones can be made to live again. By feeding the soil, by contour plowing, by preventing rainfall from cutting gullies into the fields — and by other scientific remedies known to the intelligent husbandman — the market basket may be kept full.

But conservation should not be confined to the farm — it applies equally well to the whole range of man's activities. His clothes look better and wear longer if they are regularly cleaned and pressed; his automobile will give him added thousands of miles if he does not forget the functions of the service man; and on down the line. "The Library Binder" is also an advocate of conservation as an important part of the librarians' program. The original cost of books has increased materially during the past decade. Book funds have scarcely grown at an equal pace. It is especially important, therefore, for book selections to be made with discrimination.

The more carefully and judiciously books are bought the greater will be the use made of them by the reading public. Books are far from being indestructible. And when they grow shabby the reader hesitates to borrow even the best pieces of literature. But there is a conserving remedy available to the librarian; rebinding, of course. And these days the library binder turns out a handsome article, capable of withstanding hard and long use, at a cost that has been kept within reason. Conservation might well be taught in library schools — perhaps it is!

M.J.F.

"The Minimum Specifications for Class 'A' Library Binding"

by LAWRENCE SIBERT

Why Were They Drawn?

The Specifications are a minimum standard of Library Binding. They are for the protection of all Libraries. They make it possible for any Library to ask for and receive the right kind of binding for their Library Materials.

What Do These Specifications Mean?

The Specifications require, specifically and by inference, the careful examination and handling of books and periodicals for the protection of the Library. They require that in volumes where maps, pictures, or reading matter run across the folds of a section that these pages shall be stubbed out if the volume is to be

oversewed and if it is possible to stub successfully. (Some volumes do not have any margins at the back or front making it impossible to stub satisfactorily).

The Specifications also require that about 1/16 of an inch or enough to get into solid paper shall be cut or sanded off if the back margins are sufficient. They also require that all pages shall be straight and even at the binding edge so the sewing will catch and hold all pages. Many of the newer books are printed with very little back margin and use very thick sections requiring careful examination, and the Library Binder's best judgment to produce the most practical, the most usable and the longest lasting binding.

The Specifications require that where the folds of the sections have been cut or sanded off a thin coat of glue shall be applied to the sewing edge of the volume and allowed to dry. They require that the volume be divided into standard sections of approximately 50 thousandths of an inch in thickness. The reason this is required is to make the volume more flexible, and to keep it from breaking between the sections after sewing.

On some volumes where the back margin is not wide enough to allow for cutting or sanding, it is sometimes necessary to use the original sections even if sections are thicker than 50 thousandths of an inch in thickness. The Specifications required that if the paper is moderately stiff each section shall be scored before the volume is sewed.

Then there are some volumes with extremely narrow back margins, or with many double page inserts, or printed on stiff paper, or where the material is of such a nature that the volume must open flat. This makes it necessary to reinforce the folds of the sections that have been weakened by the previous binding so they can be sewed through the folds to cords or tape.

How Can These Specifications Protect the Library?

Always specify that your volumes be handled according to the "Minimum Specifications for Class 'A' Library Binding". If you have any reason to believe the finished binding is not up to these standards write the Library Binding Institute, 501 Fifth Avenue, New York City.



In a public library a small boy presented a very worn and dirty book at the return desk. The librarian glanced at the title, then at the size of the boy, and said:

"This is rather technical, isn't it?"

"I know it, lady," said the lad, "but honest, it was that way when I got it."

— Wall Street Journal

Meet Miss Barr



When in New York, be sure to make the LBI office your headquarters. It's conveniently located directly across from the New York Public Library at Fifth Avenue and 42nd Street. Your hostess will be Miss Edith Barr, our new Executive Secretary and Charge d'Affairs who has been entrusted with the multitudinous details of carrying on the daily business of LBI. The name will be familiar to most members who recall with great affection, her brother, the late Pelham Barr, who served us so well and so faithfully.

Public Relations ERNEST HERTZBERG

The ever increasing interest shown by librarians in the Library Binding Institute has been most encouraging to its members. This interest was particularly evidenced in the large attendance of librarians at our meetings during the past year. The sixteenth annual meeting held in Chicago, May 9, was attended by some seventy-five librarians — some of them having traveled several hundred miles to be present. The meetings were under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert B. Downs and four interesting and helpful papers were given by librarians.

At the Eastern Regional meeting held in New York on October 7, 1952, the meeting room was filled to capacity with librarians and binders. These librarians left their busy desks and remained throughout the day, entering into the discussions and giving many helpful suggestions.

The great importance of book conservation in the functions of libraries is recognized by all librarians and the American Library Association, in the year 1923, created a Committee

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on Bookbinding to act in an advisory capacity to librarians on any matters pertaining to binding, care and repair of library collections; to facilitate discussion and solution of problems of common interest to binders and librarians; to study specifications for library binding adopted by American Library Association Council; to encourage their widespread use by librarians and binders; to suggest revisions thereof to the Council and to receive recommendations on binding from any source whatsoever. Then in almost natural sequence the Executive Board of the American Library Association, in October 1934, created a Joint Committee with the Library Binding Institute to facilitate solution of problems of common interest to libraries and members of the Library Binding Institute; to cooperate in maintaining the highest possible standards of craftsmanship and responsibility of members of the Library Binding Institute; to make recommendations and, upon request, to give assistance on binding matters to the American Library Association and Library Binding Institute.

The creation of this valuable cooperative program was indeed a progressive step as both the knowledge and experience of the library profession together with the skill of the library binder are requisite to successfully carrying on the important work of BOOK CONSERVATION.

Our Second Issue

The "Library Binder" is designed to be helpful in two ways. As the house organ of book binders it will try to bring their craftsmen closer together in ways that do not violate fair play. Anyone who has watched the growth of the LBI will readily agree that acquaintance and friendship have worked wonders in this field. One might liken the conventions of binders to that song on the range where discouraging words were not the order of the day. However this little periodical will scarcely be a success if it merely effects a stronger organization of book binders.

The Institute has a membership of 46 and is represented in 21 states. So far as "votes" are concerned it could not hope to swing the election. When one looks at the customer roster, the importance of the business becomes clear. This little periodical is going to about 5000 librarians. What the librarian thinks and how she reacts — that is the important factor.

The officers and the members of the LBI are anxious to receive any words of approval which the librarians may feel justified in uttering; and, what is more important, any criticism. We hope you will take this statement literally. By following such a frank program bookbinders will be able to serve their clientele intelligently and with fair expectation of satisfaction to both parties of the transaction.

The "Library Binder" awaits your pleasure.

How We Do It!

by ERNEST HERTZBERG

Collation Report

When sending a collation report, a regular printed form is prepared, in triplicate, (one for the binder and two for the librarian who will return one copy with her comments). This report provides for the name and address of the librarian, name and volume of the publication, followed by these headings —

Missing issues —
Missing T.P. & Index —
Missing pages —
Duplicate pages —
Imperfections —
Miscellaneous —

Also appearing is this notation, "Make comment on this form and return to binder".

Bindery Report

This is another printed form which is used to good advantage in reporting shipments and getting needed additional binding instructions such as color, rub, verifying lettering or any other information. It, also, has this notation, "Do not trouble to write letter. Send reply on this sheet. Thank you". This report, too, is made in triplicate.

These printed forms save the writing of letters by both librarian and binder. Experience has shown that busy librarians like these forms and reply more promptly.

The following printed form has, also, been found very helpful:

TO THE READER OF THIS VOLUME

Kindly handle this book with the utmost care on account of its fragile condition. The binding has been done as well as possible under existing conditions and will give reasonable wear with proper opening and handling. Your thoughtfulness will be appreciated.

It is tipped in at the beginning of all volumes that are in fragile condition which, even with the greatest care in binding, may not hold up unless carefully used.

Perhaps you, too, will find these forms useful in your bindery.

*Books are keys to wisdom's Treasure,
Books are gates to lands of Pleasure,
Books are paths that upward lead,
Books are friends, come, let us read.*

"Gods, Graves and Scholars"

Each of us inwardly aspires to the achievement during his life of some contribution to man's progress. We experience a certain identification with the stream of human progress when we know that in our daily lives our work has a significance and meaning beyond the petty details of making a living.

We binders consider ourselves important members of our society. We furnish the means whereby all the cultural heritage of the past and present is preserved for the future. A reading of the very interesting best seller, "Gods, Graves and Scholars", by C. W. Ceram, (N.Y. Alfred A. Knopf 1951), (L.C. Catalog card number 51-11081), should convince all binders that their efforts are justified. Our striving to develop with the librarians of America and to preserve our specifications for Class A binding takes on a new meaning and significance when we read about the ancient papyrus of Egypt, and the efforts of our forbears to preserve their culture by the written word.

The book is a fascinating story of the diligent efforts of archeologists to unearth the ruins of ancient civilizations. It is an adventure story not only of the discoveries in Pompeii, Egypt, Greece, Assyria, Babylonia but in the New World as well.

Particularly interesting to binders are the efforts to decipher the writings found on monuments, papyrus and other forms of preserving the written word. Champollion's deciphering of the hieroglyphics is an exciting example of man's desire to know what man thought, worked for and suffered in ancient times, so that we and our descendants can profit by the accumulated experience of all mankind.

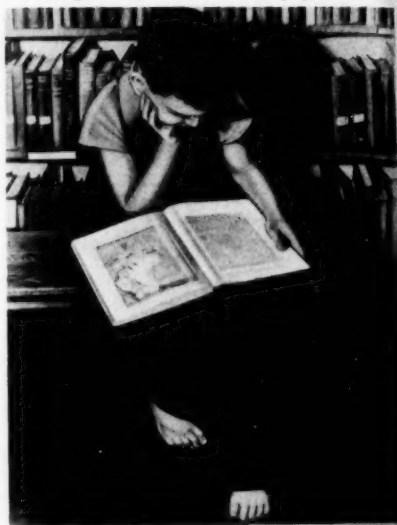
In ancient times writings were not for the people. What a contrast today! Our libraries are working institutions of a democracy. Whether it be literature, entertainment, education, business or music, they are the cultural foci of the community, representing democracy in action. We binders serve them, not to preserve for some future archeologist, but to conserve for maximum circulation among today's America. We have a high calling which we seek to merit by high standards and service. Ours is a noble task which we enoble the more by our efforts.

D.A.W.

LBI Institutional Members

Detroit Public Library, Detroit, Mich.
Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City, Mo.
Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.
St. Louis Public Library, St. Louis, Mo.
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Colorful Poster Combines Boy and Book Appeal



*Your Public LIBRARY is helping to make
the BETTER CITIZEN of TOMORROW!*

"Your Public Library is helping to make the better citizen of tomorrow" is the caption of this colorful poster now available to libraries and civic minded institutions. Those interested in obtaining copies of this poster may do so by contacting any LBI Member.

Barnard Company is Host to Famous Overseas Librarians

Two distinguished overseas librarians have recently been introduced to the American Way of Life (and incidentally library bookbinding).

First, Mr. A. Frokjaer-Larsen, Librarian of Kolding, Denmark was greeted upon the arrival of his plane and taken immediately to the Barnard Bindery in Medford, Massachusetts. Modern methods used by them in library bookbinding, were a revelation to him. Mr. Larsen somewhat startled his hosts, when he mentioned that 50% of his book budget was spent for rebinding. However, he explained that one reason for this was that many of his new books were bound in paper covers and required almost immediate rebinding.

Following Mr. Larsen's visit to the bindery, he was entertained for three days by members of the Barnard staff, and given an opportunity to visit many of the local college, special and public libraries, including the Boston Public

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Library, where Milton C. Lord, Director of the library, entertained him for the greater part of one day.

Mr. Larsen was shown through a typical New England Public High School. He also sat through part of a session at the County Superior Court, that he might observe our jury system at work.

Another recent librarian-guest was Mr. Barakut-Selassie. Mr. Selassie is a member of the United States Information Service in Addis-Ababa, Ethiopia, and was on a three-months tour of the United States, to obtain first hand knowledge of this country.

Mr. Selassie showed great interest in the library bookbinding, and spent considerable time, during his stay in Boston, at the Barnard Bindery.

Dividends from Re-binding

DICK COLES

Will it pay to rebind this book? This is a question often asked by Librarians of the Library Binder. It is not by any means as difficult to answer as is the sixty-four dollar question. Suppose the book in question cost the library \$3.00 to replace. Obviously the book rebound for a cost of \$1.50 effects a saving to the library of the same amount — \$1.50. All things considered, this reflects good sound economy in library operations.

Suppose the book cost the library \$1.50 to replace and \$1.50 to rebind. Where do we go from here with this problem? The answer is found by determining the cost per circulation. Thus the number of circulations obtained from books in the original publishers bindings compared with the number of circulations in the rebound form becomes the decisive factor.

Reasonable estimates of the number of times a publisher's binding can circulate in a public library will not exceed twenty. From experience with rebound books librarians will not consider one hundred circulations excessive. Therefore there is a comparative ratio of twenty to a hundred in new and rebound books. On the basis of \$1.50 purchase price the new book costs seven and a half cents per circulation. The same book rebound costs one and a half cents per circulation.

Instead of being an expenditure, rebinding is actually a substantial saving of library funds. No facet of library expenditures pays greater dividends then rebinding if this important service is entrusted to an experienced ethical library binder.



On December 17th & 18th, students from Columbia University School of Library Service visited the Dess & Talan Company bindery in New York.

Their visit proved both interesting and educational. Several of the students remarked that they had never realized that so many operations were involved in the binding of books.

From the Libraries

The Southwestern Library Association which includes Arkansas, Arizona, New Mexico, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas held their convention in Mexico City on November 25, 26 and 27th. It was attended by about 400 Librarians, most of whom made many interesting side trips after the meetings. Mr. Ed. Lowe is President of the Association; Mr. Marvin Miller, Director of Libraries of the University of Arkansas, is President elect.

LANE PUBLIC LIBRARY HAMILTON, OHIO

It was our privilege recently to enjoy a "conducted tour" through Lane Public Library in Hamilton, Ohio. The new addition with its modern facilities and furnishings, the new book-lift, the spacious garage for the bookmobile, all are just reasons for Mrs. Gladys Sepin and her entire staff and board to be proud of these and other evidences of constant progress at Lane Public Library.

J. George Ori



Welles-Turner Memorial Library

On October 5, 1952 the new Welles-Turner Memorial Library of Glastonbury, Connecticut was formally opened.

Under the will of Mrs. Harriet Turner Burnham a sum of \$150,000.00 was left for the erection of a suitable library in Glastonbury to be placed on the site of Mrs. Burnham's home on Main Street. An additional sum of \$200,000.00 was left to maintain the library.

The Library Building, represents the early Colonial gambrel roof period.

This colonial motif has been used in the colors of the woodwork and walls, the draperies, the rugs, and the furniture. The details of the draperies are of particular interest, lending, as they do, color and brightness to the rooms. The lamps and ceiling fixtures are actual reproductions, in many cases, of the colonial period. The furniture is in keeping with the character of the building and a great many of the pieces are actually early American.

The whole plan of the decorations and furniture is to create a pleasant, comfortable and useful Library for our town.

The interior decorating was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Kenneth C. Scott of The Ward Company of Hartford.

The furniture was chosen and obtained by Mr. Albro Case of the Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY OXFORD, OHIO

Mr. Edgar King, Librarian of Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, is happy over the completion of the huge new addition to the original library building.

MEMBERS OF THE LIBRARY BINDING INSTITUTE

CALIFORNIA

PACIFIC LIBRARY BINDING Co.
770 E. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles

COLORADO

DENVER BOOK BINDING Co.
2223 Walton Street, Denver

DIETER BOOK BINDING Co.
1130 — 23rd Street, Denver

CONNECTICUT

PECK BINDERY
P. O. Box 977, New Haven

GEORGIA

NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co. of Ga.
2395 Peachtree Rd., N. E. Atlanta

ILLINOIS

BOOK SHOP BINDERY
306 W. Randolph Street, Chicago

ERNST HERTZBERG & SONS
1751 Belmont Avenue, Chicago

NEW METHOD BOOK BINDERY
203 South Kosciusko Street, Jacksonville

INDIANA

HECKMAN BINDERY, Inc.
North Manchester

NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co. of Indiana
546 South Meridian St., Indianapolis

IOWA

HERTZBERG CRAFTSMEN
2134 East Grand Avenue, Des Moines

KOLARIK BOOK BINDING Co.
3002 Madison Street, Cedar Rapids

KENTUCKY

STANDARD PRINTING COMPANY
220 First Street, Louisville

MARYLAND

CHARLES L. ELLIOTT Co.
1907 Rosedale Street, Baltimore

JOSEPH RUZICKA
606 North Eutaw Street, Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS

F. J. BARNARD & Co.
101 Mystic Avenue, Medford

DURA BOOK BINDING Co.
202 Elm Street, Marlboro

NATIONAL LIBRARY BINDERY Co.
271 Park Street, West Springfield

J. S. WESBY & SONS
44 Portland Street, Worcester

MISSOURI

BANNER BOOK BINDING Co.
2723 Ivanhoe Avenue, St. Louis

REYNOLDS BINDERY
4400 East 24th Street, Kansas City

NEBRASKA

CHARLES ELCE & SON
2626 North 48th Street, Lincoln

NEW JERSEY

JAMES BROWN & SON
191 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City

NEW YORK

GLENDON BATES COMPANY
27 New Market Street, Poughkeepsie

ALBERT BERGER COMPANY
16 East 12th Street, New York

CHIVERS BOOK BINDING COMPANY
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